Gen. Morgan Talks of the Condition of the Red Man

MORE THAN 200 TRIBES REMAIN

All About the Quarter of a Million Souls Who Make Up Our Savage Population in the West

No man fu the United States known ore of the American Indian than Gen. Thomas & Morgan. As commissioner of Indian affairs he has had to deal with our savages during some of the most trying times in our history. The Sioux trouble, the questions relating to the partition of the Indian territory, the opening and the closing of the reservations and other great questions, such as Indian education, have been most ably hundled by him, and he has throughout it all manifested a wenderful knowledge of the character and possibilities of these people. Your cor-respondent asked Gen. Morgan to give him a general idea of the Indians of the United States as they are to-day. He

The number of Indians that remain within the jurisdiction of the United States is about 260,000. They live upon



GEN. T. J. MOEDAN.

the different reservations, except some ered here and there through the states and territories. They represent more than 200 distinct tribes. Many of the latter have dwindled to hundreds, while some have become so nearly extinct that they can only muster a few score. They are but reminiscences of the aboriginal age, long since departed. The largest tribe is the Sioux, which in its numerous branches numbers some 25,000. There are 140 reservations, large and small, occupied and belonging to the Indians. They have a total area of 182,000 square miles, or 110,000,000 acres. The ancestors of these people were once the sole occupants of this great country. We might say they owned it all. For from their savage homes and hunting rounds, until now only these few hud-lied groups and communities are left. At some time, not very far in the future, the Indians, as distinct people, will disnixture of blood is causing a gradual but sure amalgamation of the races. For them it was a hopeless struggle apon the Atlantic shore. It is a clear se of the survival of the fittest and "What in your opinion is the first

Buty of the government toward them?"
"I have very decided opinions on that point. Some people think me radical, and perhaps I am. I do not believe in the policy that was too long pursued of supporting the Indians in idleness by saying them annuities of food, clothing and money. It is far better for them and for us to put them in the way of apporting themselves. There is no season why they should eling to their ild barbaric modes of living. Let them be educated in the English language and taught the arts and trades of civil-zed life and how to till the soil. I would break up the tribal relation, alot the lands in severalty and then, as hast as it could be properly done, I would invest the Indians with the full rights and privileges of citizenship. Let them feel that they are a part of the government and not mere dependents living upon its bounty. Their ab-



erption into our national life is inevit-They ought to be no longer Inns, but Americans. I believe that had the right policy been pursued in the past, this point would have been "Where are the Indian schools?"

"We have twelve regular schools for Indian children, mostly located in the western states and territories. None of them are upon the reservations. It has been found desirable and in every way better to have the youth while at school removed from the induspees which surround them among their own people. This is why we separate them. We have also several training schools in which Indian young men and women are given practical instruction in the brades and the arts of the household. These have been highly successful and their influence is already plainly narked. Young people are fitted for the recations of civilized life and the luties of the family and home."

"Are there not also schools upon the

"Are there not also schools upon the searvation?"
"Oh! yes, there are more than a hun-lired of these at various agencies. They had a total average attendance last year of pearly twenty-five hundred, Many of these schools are new, and most of them are inadequately provided for. We are doing all in our power, with the means at command, to limpaye them. They are surrounded by

in their work. They are far removed stimulating effect of an intelligent pub-lic sentiment. The parents have ready access to them, and often prove troublesome guests by reason of their clamor for the return of the children to their tepees. It is found exceedingly diffi-cult to break up the use of the tribal tongue and teach them to use the Eng-lish language. In spite of these diffi-culties however the characteristics culties, however, the schools are exerting a good and wholesome influence directly upon the children and indirectly upon the older people of the reservations. There goes out from them a civilizing force, the strength and value of

which can hardly be overestimated.
"Let me say a word here of the 'outing system,' as we call it, which prevails in Carlisle, Pa., Hampton and other schools. It is the placing of Indian children of both sexes in white families where they are taught and readily learn the ways of housekeeping and farming. They are brought into close association with the highest type of American home life. Except in rare instances the children under such conditions prove tractable and industrious. This experience in connection with their school instruction goes a long way toward fitting them for useful citizen-

"Do any of the young men incline toward the higher branches of educa-

"Many do, and some are already carrying out their ambitions in this direc-We have most worthy and excellent young Indians who are taking courses in medicine, law or theology, preparing themselves for the learned professions. They expect to live and labor among their own people. It is reasonable to suppose that they will be an important factor in reclaiming and elevating the race."

"What is the present condition of the Indians with reference to the marriage

"Very much better than it used to be. and it is improving from year to year. We endeavor to teach lessons of virtue and the sanctity of home and family. Naturally, many of the Indians cling to their old habits with a tenacity that is not easily broken. But the work of reformation, if slower than we could wish, is sure. A stumbling block has been in past years the conduct of 'squaw men,' as the Indians call them white men who took to themselves



men to marry their wives or leave the reservations. In many of the tribes ized. A young Indian no longer buys with a pony the maiden who strikes his fancy, and leads her away to his tepse. Lawful marriage is encouraged in every possible way and enjoined as far as we have the power to do so. Licentiousness is clearly decreasing, and this is one of the most hopeful signs for the future of the Indians."

"How about the use of fire-water?" "I am glad to say that the use of ardent spirits is also on the decline among

"What will be your policy as to per-mitting Indians to travel with wild west shows?"

"The secretary of the interior has directed that no more permits be granted, and I am heartily giad of it. So far as the Indians are concerned, to say the least, these shows have been harmful in their results. In all cases where engagements of this kind have been authorized, employers have been required to enter into written contracts with the Indians to pay them fair stipulated salaries, to supply them with proper food and clothing, medical attend-ance, etc., to protect them from immoral influences and to employ a white man of good character to look after

"The policy of granting permission for Indians to engage in shows of this character has doubtless rested upon the ides that in addition to readily earning money, they could by extensive travel through the states and possibly Europe, become familiar with the manners and customs of civilized life. But while they may earn money and see something of the world, their employment is only temporary and they are often brought into association with the worst elements of society. Their representations of feats of savage daring, showing border life as it formerly existed, depicting scenes of rapine, robbery and murder, for which they are enthusiastically applauded, are demoralizing in the highest degree. They become imbued with the idea of violence which they portray. the idea of violence which they portray, and are specially pleasing to the white people whom they have been taught to regard as examples of civilization. We are trying to induce the Indians to abandon their paint, feathers and savage customs, but the retention and exhibition of these is the chief attraction of the shows. There will be no more of them if we are able to prevent



Worn out,
"run-down," foeble wemen, need
Dr. Plerce's Favorite Procription.
B builds them up,
le's a powerful,
restirative tonic,
or strength-siver



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Is the only Positive Cure and Legitimate Remody COMPOUND
for the peculiar weeknesses and allments of women.

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Back, Falling and Displacement of the Womb, Inflammation, Ovarian Troubles, and eli
organic Diseases of the Uterus or Womb, and is invaluable to the Change of Life. Dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus at an early stage, and checks any rendezey to
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All Druggists sell it as a standard article, or sent by mail, in form of Pills of
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If Scott's Emulsion did nothing more than take that taste away, it would save the lives of some at least of those that put off too long the

means of recovery. It does more. It is halfdigested already. It slips through the stomach as if by stealth. It goes to make strength when cod-liver oil would be a burden.

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Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System and Gynaecological Cases of a nervous origin a specialty.

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NEW ORLEANS, LA. MARCH 1ST, 1892. Tickets on Sale

AT REDUCED RATES February 26th, 27th, 28th & 29th, Good for return until March 15th

QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE, THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SOLID VESTIBULED TRAINS

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Our treatment positively and radically cures all forms of nervous disorders, unnatural games, sexual decline, gleet varieocele, skin and blood diseases. Oures rapid. Charges moderate. Terms easy.

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Deafness Cured.

D. HOTSE, BOX 695, ALBION, MICE.

COURTY OF KENT, COURTY OF KENT, CITY OF GRAND RAPIDE.

## CHARTER ELECTION

To the Electors of the said city of Grane Rapids:
Take Norice—That the annual charter election of said city will be held in said city of orang Rapids, on Monday, the sit of Auril, A. B., 1872 at which time the following city and ward officers will be elected, viz.:
One Mayor, one Treasurer, for the term of one year to fill vacancy; one Director of the Peace one Clerk of Police Court: one Justice of the Peace; one Member of the Board of Review and Equalization.
Also the following ward officers:
First Ward—One Alderman, one Supervisor, one Constable.
Second Ward—One Alderman, one Supervisor, one Constable.
Third Ward—One Alderman, one Supervisor, one Constable.

one Constable.
Fourth Ward—One Alderman, one Supervisor, one Constable,
Fifth Ward—One Alderman, one Supervisor,
one Constable.
Sixth Ward—One Alderman, one Supervisor, one Constable.
Seventh Ward—One Alderman, one Super visor, one Constable.
Eighth Ward—One Alderman, one Supervisor, one Constable.
Ninth Ward—One Alderman, one Supervisor,

Ninth Ward—One Alderman, one Supervisor, one Constable.

Tenth Ward—One Alderman for the term of one year from the first Monday in May, A. D. 1982, and one Alderman for the term of two years from the first Monday in May, A. D. 1882, one Supervisor, one Constable.

Eleventh Ward—One Alderman, one Supervisor, one Constable.

Twelfth Ward—One Alderman for the term of one year from the first Monday in May, A. D. 1882, one Alderman for the term of two years from the first Monday in May, A. D. 1882, one Alderman for the term of two years from the first Monday in May, A. D. 1882, one Supervisor, one Constable.

And you will also further take notice that the following places have been duly designated by the Common Council of said city of Grand Rapids, for said charter election, viz.:

Errat Ward, First Precipat—At No. 83 South

tion, vil.;
First Ward, First Precinct—At No. 83 South
Division Street, in said city.
First Ward, Second Precinct—At No. 27
Grandville avenue, in said city.
First Ward, Third Precinct—No. 137 Grand-Grandville avenue, in said city.

First Ward, Third Precinct—No. 137 Grandville avenue in said city.

First Ward, Fourth Precinct—No. 249 Grandville avenue in said city.

First Ward, Fourth Precinct—No. 249 Grandville avenue, Potter's barber shop, in said city.

Second Ward, First Precinct—At No. If Fountain atreet, in said city.

Second Ward, Second Precinct—No. 42 North Division street (Cummings' carriage factory building), in said city.

Third Ward, First Precinct—At No. 44, 46 and 48 South Division street, in said city.

Third Ward, Second Precinct—At Newson's drug store, corner of Cherry and Packard streets, in said city.

Third Ward, Third Precinct—At office of Boulevard livery barn on Cherry street, in said city.

Fourth Ward, First Precinct—South west corner of Kent street and Crescent avenue, Knillinger's store (so-called), in said city.

Fourth Ward, Second Precinct—No. 204 Ottawa street, in said city.

Fourth Ward, Fourth Precinct—No. 327 East Bridge street, in said city.

Fourth Ward, Fourth Precinct—No. 327 East Bridge street, in said city.

Fifth Ward, First Precinct—At south store of Saunders' block (so called), west side of Plainfield avenue north of Quimby street, in said city.

Fifth Ward, Second Precinct—No. 39 Plainfield avenue, Finn's hall (so-called), in said city.

Fifth Ward, Third Precinct—At south store of Saunders' hall (so-called), in said city.

city.

Fifth Ward, Third Precinct—At south store
of Barnard block (so-called), east side of Ot-tawa street, known as 526 Ottawa street, in

of Barnard block (so-called), east side of Cl.
said city.
Sixth Ward. First Precinct—At No. 289 A.
pine avecue. Bartel Jonkers' corner, is said
city.
Sixth Ward. Second Precinct—No. 89 Wes
Leonard street, in said city.
Seventh Ward. First Precinct—At No. 42 West
Leonard street, Wilmot block, in said city.
Seventh Ward. First Precinct—Germania
hall, so called, Front street, in said city.
Seventh Ward. Second Precint—No. 174
Stocklog street, in said city.
Seventh Ward. First Precinct—No. 48 Stock
ing street, in said city.
Eighth Ward. First Precinct—Turner hall,
so-called, Jenerson street, in said city.
Kinth Ward. First Precinct—No. 180 [old
number] West Futton street, southwest corner
of Fullon and Jefferson street, in said city.
Ninth Ward. Second Precinct—At building
on northeast corner of Straight street in
Butterworth avenue. No. 340 Straight street, in
said city.
Tenth Ward, First Precinct—At No.450 South

Tenth Ward, First Pre

Said city
Tenth Ward, First Precinct—At No.400 South
Division street, in said city.
Tenth Ward, Second Precinct—At No. 644
Weslithy avenue, Melis & Ferguson's store, in

Wealthy avenue, Melis & Ferguson's store, in said city.

Tenth Ward, Third Precinct—No. 110 Baxter street, in said city.

Eleventh Ward, First Precinct—At Ringuette hall, corner South Division street and Fifth avenue, in said city.

Eleventh Ward, Second Precinct—At No. 772

South Division street, near Hall street, in said city.

Eleventh Ward, Third Precinct—At No. 772

South Division street, near Hall street, in said city. South Division street, and City.

Eleventh Ward, Third Precinct—No. 704
Hall street, in said city.

Twelith Ward, First Precinct—At No. 417
Grandville avenue, in said city.

Twelith Ward, Second Precinct—At Shamrock hall (so-called), at the northeast corner of Grandville avenue and Shamrock Piace, in said city.

[ATTEST] WILLIAM A. SHINKMAN, [Clerk of the City of Grand Rapids.

### LEGAL ADVERTISING.

TREASURER'S NOTICE.

Grand Rapids, Mich., March 24, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment roll for the construction of a sewer; in spring-field avenue from \$256\$ feet west of Frement street to said Frement street, in the city of Grand Rapids, is new in my hands, and toat I will receive payment thereon for the priod of twenty days from this date, at the office of the City Treasurer, City Halt.

WILLIAM HAKE, apl 12

City Treasurer.

TREASURER'S NOTICE

Grand Espids, Mich., March, 31, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment roll for the paving of West Bridge street from Bridge street, bridge to the west line of Jefferson street, in the city of Grand Rapids, is now in my hands, and that I will receive payment thereon for the period of twenty days from this date, at the office of the City Treasurer, City Hall.

WILLIAM HAKE, april 20

City Treasurer.

TREASURER'S NOTICE.

Grand Rapids, Mich., March 17, 1892. Notice is hereby given that the assessment foli for grading and graveling of Quarry street, from West Leonard street to North street, in the city of Grand Rapids, is now in my hands, and that I will receive payment thereon for the period of twenty days from this date, at the office of the City Treasurer. City Hall. WILLIAM HAKE,

TREASURER'S NOTICE.

Grand Rapids, Mich., March II, 18-2.

Notice is hereoy given that the assessment roll for grading and graveling Grand avenue from Fountain street to East Fulton street, in the city of Grand Rapids, is now in my hands and that I will receive payment thereon for the period of twenty days from this date, at the office of the City Treasurer. City Hall.

Ap 6 City Treasurer.

TREASURER'S NOTICE,

Grand Rapids, Mich., March is, 1802.

Natice is hereby given that the amessment roll for the grading and graveling of cowery street from Seuth Front street to Winter street. In the city of tirand Rapids, is now in my hands, and that I will receive payment thereon for the period of twenty days from this date, at the office of the City Treasurer. City Hall.

WILLIAM HAKE, Apl 12. TREASURER'S NOTICE.

Grand Rapide, Mirch., March 3s, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment roll for the grading and graveling of Eleventh street from Jennette street to Alpine avenue, in the city of Grand Rapids, is now in my hands, and that I will receive payment thereon for the period of twenty days from this date, at the office of the City Treasurer, City Hall.

WILLIAM HARE,

apt. 12

City Treasurer.

A J. SHELLMAN SCIENTIFIC OFTICAL



### TRAIN TIME TABLES.

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN R'Y SOING TO CHICAGO. Lv. GR'D RAPIDS 5:86 am 11:86 pm '11:86 pm Ar. CH'CAGO. 3:85 pm 5:25 pm '7:46an LETURNING FROM CHICAGO. 

Ar. Of P. B. Art D.S. See per 10-10 pm \*1-10am
TO AND FROM BERTON BARRON, St. JOSEPH AND IDDIAVATORIS.

Lv. Grand Rapids. See and 12-05 pm \*11-150pm
Ar. Grand Rapids. See and 12-05 pm \*11-150pm
For Indiapapolis 12-05 p. m. only.

10 AND FROM SUPERIORS.

Lv. G. R. See and 12-05 pm 5-30 pm 8-36 pm
At. G. R. See and 12-05 pm 5-30 pm

TO AND FROM RANGE 12-05 pm 5-30 pm

TO AND FROM RANGE 12-05 pm

TO AND FROM RANGE 12-05 pm

TO AND FROM RANGE 12-05 pm TO AND PROM MANISTER, TRAVERSE CITY AND MAR MATERS,

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Setween Grand Rapids and Chicaco Wagner
Heepers—Leave Grand Rapids 'H. E. p. m.
eave Chicago 'H. E. p. m. Drawing Room Care—
Leave Grand Rapids 12:05 p. m.; leave Chiago 4:45 pm. Free Chuir Cars—Leave Grand
Lapids 9:05 am.

Between Grand Rapids and Manistee—Free
hair Car—Leaves Grand Rapids 5:17 pm;
eaves Manistee 6:50 am.

DETROIT, JAN. 8, 1885
LANSING & NORTHERN R. R.
GOING TO DETROIT.

Lv. GR\*D RAPIDS - 7:15 am \*1:00 am 5:40pm Ar. DETROIT - 12:00 am \*5:10 pm 10:46pm RETURNING FROM DETROIT. Lv. DETROIT. Titt am "litt pm 5:60 pm Ar, G'RD RAPIDS 11:50 am "5 is pm 10:15 pm

Ar, G'RD RAPIDS. 11:00 am "5:15 pm 10:15 pm
To and from Landing and Howell—Same as
to and from Detroit.

To and Papids. 7:00 am 4:15 pm
Ar. Grand Rapids. 7:00 am 4:15 pm
Ar. Grand Rapids. 11:50 am 1:00 pm
THEOUGH CAR SERVICE.

Lv. Grand Rapids. 7:16 am 1:00 pm 5:00 pm
Ar. from Lowell. 11:00 am 5:16 pm
THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Between Grand Rapids and Detroit—Parior
cars on all trains. Seats 25 cents.

Between Grand Rapids 1:00 am: arrives in
Grand Rapids 1:00 a

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA RAILROAD Schedule in effect January 19, 1892

For Saginaw and Cadillac South North.
For Traverse Oity and Jibam 706am
For Saginaw and Traverse 920am 1120am
City TRAINS GOING NORTH. Petoskey and Mack. 200 pm #15 pm For Petoskey and Mack-inaw From Kalamazoo and Chi-835 p.m. Train arriving at 9:20 a. m. daily; other trains daily except Sunday.

For Cincinnati For Kalamato & Chicago, For Cont Wayne and the East 1800 and For Cincinnati 530 pm 100 pm or 7 leago 1040 pm 1166 pm 1166 pm 1700 pm 1166 p

THE NIAGAMA FALLS ROUTE.

New York Express 1:00 pm 50 pm betroit Express 1000 pm 50 pm betroit Express 1000 pm 50 pm for many express 1000 pm 50 pm 50 pm for many express 1000 pm 50 pm 50 pm for many express 1000 pm 50 pm 50 pm for many express 1000 pm 50 pm for many express 1000 pm for many expresses 1000 pm for many expresses 100 pm for many expresses Ticket on sale at Union Linket office, of Merces and at Union debet,
Fars M. Bricon, Gen' Act's, 95 Monroes
O. W. Roogles, G. P. and T. Ag't, Chicago.

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a m pm 287 1235 Ar .... South Bend ... Ar 256 101 100 100\_Ar \_\_\_\_Chicago \_\_\_\_Lv\_1111 10 H 1025 250 Ar Toledo Lv.1149 359 2 m pun 127 550 Ar Cieveland Lv. 655 54

C. S. ROGERS, Chi) Passer Agent,
Jan. Campania, City Act. 25 honroest.



Trains Leave tNo. 14, tNo. 16, tNo. 18, \*No. 25 G. Rapidally 6 60 am 16 25 am 5 25 pm 16 55 pm 16 51 pm 16 52 pm 17 65 am 17 17 pm 17 25 pm 18 25 dm 1

Gra'd Rapids.
U'o Haven
Milwaukee
Chicage

